THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 22. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE *SIR GEORGE POLLOCK*, Captain WITHERS, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 20th December, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amonest other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office, Drs.	100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, „	40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, „	40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office. „	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.

HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA BRANCH
OF
THE ORIENTAL BANK.

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives MONEY in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following COMMISSIONS, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.
Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ⅛ per cent on the amount.
The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.
Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues NOTES payable on demand, and grants BANK POST BILLS at Three Days' sight free of charge.

The Bank grants LOANS and CASH ACCOUNTS upon various approved SECURITIES, and discounts approved BILLS and PROMISSORY NOTES not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND and PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

CANTON SUB-BRANCH.

ARCHD. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

SHANGHAE SUB-BRANCH.

EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will not be answerable for any debt or debts which the Crew of the Ship *John Bright*, may contract here.

JAMES WATT,
Commander.

Shanghae, 13th December, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,

&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK (*in du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Store.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMICELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Fine BEEF, and MUTTON.
HAMS,
Salted OX and SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Preserved POTATOES.
Split PEAS.
Fresh SALMON, in 4lb Tins.
Salt BEEF and PORK, in Cask and Tierce of superior quality.
Fine AMERICAN & PORT PHILLIP FLOUR, quite new.
Superior BUTTER, in 16lb Kegs.
Sir WM. BURNETT'S Patent DISINFECTING FLUID.
One large MEDICINE CHEST, complete.
An assortment of STATIONERY, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, November 21st, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY the undersigned—
Superior CHEDDER & BERKLEY CHEESE, quite new.
SMYRNA FIGS.
PERSIAN CARPETS or RUGS.
3 very superior FOWLING PIECES, by WILLIAMS & POWELL.

ALSO,

Patent SHOT BELTS,
POWDER FLASKS.
PERCUSSION CAPS.
And 1 pair BOAT'S DAVIDTS, &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 5th December, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
ABBOTT'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANYAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS
SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

SHANGHAE, *27th December*, 1850.

Fresh Beef,	₽ Dollar,	14 lb
Mutton,	„	11 „
Veal,	„	12 „
Lamb,	„	12 „
Pork,	₽ catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	₽ Dollar,	each.
Fish,	₽ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	„	100 „
Eggs,	each,	6 „
Chinese Bacon,	₽ catty,	120 „
Ham,	„	300 „
Wild Geese,		none.
Pheasants,	brace,	500 „
Wild Ducks,	„	500 „
Hares,	„	600 „
Woodcocks,	each,	400 to 500 „
Quails,	„	70 to 80 „
Teal,	₽ pair,	400 „
Wild Pigeons,	each,	80 „
Fowls,	₽ catty,	125 to 130 „
Ducks,	„	110 to 120 „
Geese,	each,	Drs. 1 to 1½
Fat Sheep,	„	4 to 5
Vegetables, (assorted)	₽ catty,	12 to 20 Cash
Oranges,	„	50 „
Pears,	„	30 „
Pomegranates,	„	30 „
Cumquats,	„	60 „
Dates, fresh,	„	180 „
Walnuts, best fresh,	„	80 „
Chesnuts,	„	50 „
Flour,	„	86 „
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1
Biscuit,	₽ lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	₽ catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	„	84 „
Common,	„	60 „
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₽ lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	₽ catty,	84 Cash

₽ Dollar, 1,460 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER, 1850.

THE atmosphere during the past week has been very much such as would be experienced in England during the Christmas week, although scarcely so cold. For the last seven days the frost has been almost uninterrupted; the thermometrical column averaging 38°, an excess over the temperature of the same week last year by 8.7. The peasants have taken the precaution of protecting their wheat and other crops by sprinkling earth loosely over them.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

DECEMBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
20	F.	30.37	30.48	41.5	46.	N. to N.N.W.	N.N.E. to N.W.	0.05	0.55
21	S.	30.61	30.38	39.	47.	N.W.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
22	S.	30.44	30.19	36.5	41.5	N.W.	E.	0.00	0.08
23	M.	30.32	30.49	37.5	47.	N.W.	N.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.15
24	Tu.	30.50	30.37	39.	45.	S.W. to N.W.	W.N.W.	0.00	0.00
25	W.	30.44	30.32	40.	44.	N.W.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
26	Th.	30.61	30.44	33.	40.5	N.W.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 26th December, 1850.							Total	0.05	0.78

THE LAWS OF THE BUDDHIST PRIESTHOOD.

Many of our readers will not be sorry to learn something of the principles and habits of the numerous meek-looking, stupid and shorn priesthood that, so frequently, cross their path in Shanghae and its neigbourhood.

We give their ten laws below, though we are ignorant as to how far they are observed. Perhaps, some of our initiated readers would favour us with their views, upon this and kindred subjects, connected with the religionists of China.

LAW 1ST.—Thou shalt not kill.

2ND.—Thou shalt not steal.

3RD.—Thou shalt not be lewd.

4TH.—Thou shalt not do wrong by thy mouth.

In the Commentary, this law is explained thus,—"There are four ways of doing wrong by speaking;"—

1. The first way, is,—To lie.
2. The second way, is,—By idle and vain talk.
3. The Third way, is,—By coarse and vulgar language.
4. The Forth way, is,—By duplicity.

LAW 5TH.—Thou shalt not drink strong liquors.

6TH.—Thou shalt not perfume the hair on the top of thine head, thou shalt not paint thy body.

7TH.—Thou shalt not behold or hear songs, pantomimes and plays; neither shalt thou perform thyself.

8TH.—Thou shalt not sit or lie on a high and large couch.

9TH.—Thou shalt not eat after the time.

In the Commentary, this is explained,—"After the time means after noon. The heavenly spirits eat in the morning; the Buddhas, at noon: the beasts after noon.—Therefore, it becomes the priesthood, to imitate Buddha, and not to eat after the noon. But our generation is weak and subject to many diseases, they cannot sustain the weight of this law, and require to eat many times in the day.—For this reason, our elders have permitted the priesthood to take a certain quantity of herbs in the evening, to prevent sickness!!!

LAW 10TH.—Thou shalt not have in thy private possession either a metal figure, (coin?) or gold, or silver, or any valuable thing.

(From the Home News, September 24.)

SINGAPORE, THE CAPE, AND PANAMA.—The *Times* gives an elaborate paper on the comparative advantages of each of the proposed routes to New Zealand and the Australian colonies by steam. The brief substance is,—the route by Suez and Singapore to New Zealand is stated to be 14,488 miles; that by Panama, 12,690; and the time in which these distances may be travelled is estimated, in the case of the Eastern route (*viâ* Singapore) at 82 days, and by the Western route (*viâ* Panama) at 60 days—a saving of 1,798 miles and of 18 or 20 days in favour of the Panama route. It is stated that, by the West India steamers, the voyage to Panama will, by next year, be made in 19 days; by that time a more speedy way of crossing the Isthmus will have been accomplished, and the way made clear for the extention of a straight trunk line of steam ships from Panama to Sydney *viâ* Tahiti and New Zealand. It is further argued that the voyage to New Zealand, in one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, would cost 215*l.* for a single gentleman, occupying a berth in the general cabins, while that to New Zealand, by the Western route, would not exceed 110*l.* A ton weight of merchandise would, by the Eastern route, cost 45*l.*, and by the Western, 15*l.* The route by the Cape of Good Hope, from England to New Zealand, is 15,080 miles, and would occupy 80 days.

(From the Daily Pacific News, September 2.)

THE CHINA BOYS.—The China Boys are evidently well pleased with their conspicuousness in the funeral ceremonies in memory of President Taylor. Norman Assing and Ahe have sent a letter to Mayor Geary, acknowledging their thanks for the kind mark of attention in extending to the Chinamen an invitation to be present on the occasion. They say they "feel proud of the distinction shown them, and will always endeavor to merit the good opinion of the citizens of their adopted country."

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 28TH DECEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 6th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Sept.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Oct.	Sydney,	3rd Oct.
Bombay,	19th Oct.	Amoy,	30th Nov.
Madras,	14th Oct.	Hongkong,	25th Nov.
Singapore,	4th Nov.	Ningpo,	14th Dec.
Penang,	1st Nov.	New York,	13th Sept.
Batavia,	25th Oct.	San Francisco,	3d Nov.
Manila,	1st Nov.	Sdwich. Islands,	30th Oct.

TO OUR READERS.

In this the first Christmas number of the *North-China Herald* and the last of the year 1850, we cannot resist the temptation to turn aside from the beaten path of our editorial labours to give utterance to a few expressions more congenial to this joyous season. At a time when more than ordinary "good will" prevails among men,—when heart is drawn towards heart,—when to the direct influence of the great event we now celebrate, are added all the subsidiary kindly influences of home and early associations, we need make no apology for so doing. Expressions of good will or sympathy which perhaps at other seasons would not be thought out of place or coldly received, are the current and cordially reciprocated language of Christmas. Circumstanced as we in common with our readers are—denizens of a foreign land—surrounded by millions ignorant of our great Christmas event and strangers to our Christmas joy, there is something of peculiar power in the commemoration of this season. With what prominence does it mark the wide chasm which yet separates the millions of China from us! Alas! poor souls! no Christmas dawns upon their hearts, or cheers their homes! How strongly does it draw the band that binds together our little Christian community! Which of us does not feel this communion in Christmas joy to be no common bond. Strangers we are in a strange land, but we have a common Christmas, and who does not feel his friend to be more his friend, his neighbour to be more his neighbour? better still, who does not feel his coldness, or estrangement, or jealousy, or anger, the sad infirmity of our nature, give way before the genial influence of happy Christmas? Who of us does not feel it a duty, nay a relief, to grasp by the hand the brother whom mistake or misunderstanding may have separated from him for a short season and assure him that he is still a brother dear?

Then last, not least, what a strong additional link to the mighty claim of heart and affection that binds us to our Fatherland is each returning Christmas! It were almost worth a voyage to these eastern shores to feel its power! There lives not the banished man whose heart is not irresistibly drawn towards his home and made more a patriot than before! Happy, happy, Christmas! that brings back with recreative power the joyful "breaking up and going home" of early days, the affectionate embrace of loved ones, perhaps long dead, the bright enjoyments of home, long left or broken up, the more sober though not less joyous visits of older days, the happy gathering of brothers and sisters whom stern duty gave up for a season to be refreshed and strengthened at the home fire side! Happy, happy, Christmas! in thy divinity speaking so powerfully to us of the great Restorer the Brother, and Deliverer of guilty man—in thy humanity eloquent with thoughts so sweet, so melting, so ennobling! strong in influence indestructible, whose might every man loves to feel and acknowledge!

Our heart is full and we would, though we may not, longer indulge in this strain. We end with no unmeaning compliment, but a wish strong and fervent that all our readers my enjoy a right merry Christmas.

The season however strikes a two-fold chord. Ere another number of the *N.-C. Herald* appears, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty will have been pushed off the coil of time to give place to a new year. The season invites both to a retrospective and a prospective glance. Turn we to the position of our community here, and the retrospect excites unfeigned wonder and surprise.

Where but half a dozen years ago were nought but straggling cottages and paddy fields, is now a large and rapidly increasing emporium of commerce, a triumphant instance of the enterprise and indomitable energy of the Anglo-Saxon race. Let us look onwards and it needs no spirit of prophecy to enable us to see that Shanghae is rapidly leaving her sister ports behind, and will soon be the first port in China, and ultimately attain such an importance compared with which its present position is as nought. Already has the exclusive policy of the Chinese been more assailed in Shanghae than elsewhere,—the breaking down process is going on surely though slowly and can scarcely be restrained.

The Anglo-Saxons are amongst you ye celestials! the edge of the wedge is already inserted and will not be suffered to rest till China is laid open to its very centre, nay till from Leo-tong to Tongquin, and from Chekiang to Thibet, western commodities are used, western civilization copied, and western influence felt. We see nothing presumptuous in such an assertion as this. Let but a sufficiency of time be allowed, and the causes are already at work which must surely produce such a result. When was it ever seen that a weak enslaved and ignorant nation like the Chinese, however numerous, could long withstand the enterprise, integrity and intelligence of Anglo-Saxons? We speak not the language of proud presumptuous boasting, devoutly do we acknowledge that Providence in whose hands nations are but as a drop in the bucket, Who raiseth up one and casteth down another. We speak of Anglo-Saxons not as the prime movers, the efficient causes of the mighty changes we anticipate, but simply as Instruments in His hands whose mission they do but fulfill. But to return to Shanghae, let but its affairs for ten years longer be under the firm, high principled management of our able and valued Consul, and the Shanghae of 1860, will not know itself of 1850.

There is another subject on which we must beg the indulgence of our readers, we mean the character and success of the *N.-C. Herald.*

If we look back upon the published numbers of our journal the most prominent object that meets our eye is the long, very long, list of faults and imperfections. We ourselves are painfully conscious of their existence, and it would be the merest affectation to imagine they had escaped the notice of our readers. We frankly confess that we have not yet neared the standard we have raised for ourselves. We offer in extenuation all we can,—the hurry and confusion incident to the commencement of any new work, and our own inexperience. Another retrospective glance fills us with hearty gratitude to the numerous staff of contributors and correspondents who have so generously come forward to our assistance. We cannot but be sensible that we have been peculiarly favoured in this respect, and to all our worthy friends we tender our public acknowledgements and thanks.

The history of our journal hitherto strengthens our conviction that in Shanghae there are ample local materials for a journal like ours. With all the imperfections of our weekly issue, we can point to many lines and sources of information and valuable investigation gradually opening up, we believe this is one instance in which the demand will increase the supply, and hence, though we might often have half filled our paper with the supplies of the Overland Mail, we have preferred to adhere to our original resolution and make ours a *North-China Herald.*

And now to look onwards, what shall our journal be? We know what it ought to be. To be entitled to the name *The Shanghae Paper*—to be worthy to be regarded as the representative of the public opinion of our enterprising and intelligent community, to meet the wants of our subscribers,—it ought to be noted for the variety and correctness of its statistics and reports, for the luminousness and faithfulness of its exposure of all abuses, it ought to be the able pioneer in the different branches of commerce which will open up in proportion as knowledge of the wants and resources of China increases, and, the instigator and recorder of deep research and enlarged investigation into the manners, customs, literature and politics of the curious people amongst whom we live. We cannot say of our journal, what it *ought to be,* that, it *shall be,* but we can and do say, what it *ought to be, that we will strive with all our might to make it.* And if we continue to receive the liberal aid we have received, we do indulge the hope, that the *North-China Herald* of 1851 will not know itself of 1850.

Once more, we wish our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Once more the Christmas Sun, shines brightly on our Eastern home, smiling, as if it told us glad visions of the past, of hope, and sweeter joys to come. Can we forget the snow-clad plains, the hedgerows sparkling in their feathery beauty, the hills and valleys, rocks and woods, of our beloved Fatherland? Can we forget the cheerful light, the gladdening smile of the domestic circle, the happiness that seemed too full to last, and yet too pure to die? No; while revolving years bring change and chances in their train, the mind can look back into the early past, and feel in the retrospect, refreshing, as of the morning dew.

But, while in memory thus we fondly linger, and to our hearts recall the images of those we loved and love, a gentle ray seems shed upon the present, disclosing good, we thought not of before. Seven summers now can speak the story of Shanghae. The sun of prosperity has shone over it. A few years ago, the native hamlet, and the rude employments of native industry, alone occupied the spot, which now presents the various signs of European civilization, and all the busy evidences of a rising commercial settlement. The nucleus of an important trade is being rapidly developed, and year by year, the elements of progressive increase become more distinctly prominent, giving fair anticipations of future greatness.

While commerce has prospered, our social enjoyments have also happily advanced, and though the land we dwell in, may own allegiance to a foreign power, by friendship cheered, and by the dear light of woman's eye, the fire may burn as merrily on our hearths, as in the olden time when we were young.

Some say that sermons may be read in stones, and good be found in every thing; that in the dancing flames, which warm the Christmas board, a happy lesson may be learned. It may be so: it may be that our hearts grow warmer as we gaze upon them, and see the impure particles ascend, and all the good remain, to bid kind welcome once again. It must be so; then, while we fill the festive glass, and in it pledge the memory of the past, and present happiness, let it be as a cup of kindness to renovate our social union, and sweeten the foretaste of our future hopes.

Adieu, kind readers, pray accept our Christmas benedicite.

As having advocated the Panama route, in preference to that by Suez; we give, in another column, an extract from the *Home News,* which places the several advantages of the former line in strong contrast to the other, via Singapore, and that by the Cape: We trust, it will not be long ere its practicability will be tested by experience and enable us to avail of its predicted advantages.

According to a rumour current here during the present week it would appear that the insurgents in Kwangsi have recently obtained some alarming successes against the Government.

It is said that letters have been received at Soochow by the family of the present or late Prefect of Tsin-chau in that province, conveying the intelligence of his death, together with that of the Governor of the province, and of a Manchow General. The insurgents it is said fired the City in several places, and captured it, when these officers committed suicide.

See Decrees and Rescripts of our Pekin Reporter No. 116, of this week.—Ed.

A short time since the militia in the neighbourhood of Woosung mustered pretty strong, occupying the Barracks adjoining the different Batteries, firing off the Cannon and going through the manœuvre of the big gun exercise, the men were exceedingly well clothed and appointed. It is said (by the Chinese) that some change among the military Commanders is to take place and that some great warrior is daily expected to visit the various stations: hence the cause of the present warlike preparations.

We are glad to observe that the Church is steadily progressing, the cross beams are placed and some of the side pillars to support the roof are erected in their position, the walls appear to be well carried up. We hear it will be complete by Easter.

The passage of the *John Dugdale,* Captain Killick, 130 days from Liverpool, recently arrived, is at this season a remarkably fine one.

The Barque *Chatham,* got on shore in coming up the River, near Block House Island, and only got off yesterday, (25th instant) after discharging a portion of the cargo, to the brig *William Hughes,* sent by the Agents of the *Chatham,* for the purpose. We believe there was a Chinese Pilot on board at the time the accident occurred.

We know no place where a respectable class of European, Pilots, is so much wanted as the Yang-tsze-kiang.

Many of the large Junks which have left this port within the past fortnight, well supplied with cotton piece goods, are we are informed bound to Siam.

SIAM.

Extract of a letter received yesterday per Siamese brig *Siam*:—

"Although the English and American Treaties expressly stipulate that the duty on the vessel shall cover all dues and charges of every kind, yet the Siamese have for several years managed to levy a duty in some way on nearly all kinds of Exports, and on many Imports. It is also stipulated in said Treaties that foreign merchants shall in no way be hindered in purchasing the products of the country; but the King in order to increase his revenues has farmed the principal products, making them a complete monopoly.

"The King, Princes, Nobles and their favorites having become the principal traders, have so managed and controlled the trade of the country, as to keep out nearly all foreign vessels. Several foreign merchants have at times chartered the Government vessels, and in this way were able to trade to some advantage; but the Nobles and Collectors of revenue have grown more and more strict, and exhorbitant, and there is now but little if any advantage in trading with the King's ships, —and besides, some of the Nobles have within a few years past built several vessels after European models with *Junk heads,* and reported them to the King as Junks, by which means they are able to sail them *as such,* thereby avoiding the duty of square rigged vessels, and making it impossible for foreign ships to compete with them.

"The diplomatic missions both of the United States and of England have utterly failed of success."

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 115, Oct. 16th and 17th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

In the first Decree His Majesty notifies his intention to remove from *Yuenmingyuen* on the 27th day of the 9th month, to the Imperial Palace at Pekin, and directs that for the next 27th months both Civil and Military officers shall attend him there for the purpose of presenting Memorials. He decrees this in imitation of the late Emperor's example, when he mourned for his father, although the statute provides that civilians alone shall perform this duty at the Palace, the Military being permitted to relieve them only at *Yuenmingyuen.*

The second Decree replies to a report which had been made by the Board of War upon a Memorial from *Wan Kungchin,* suggesting the necessity of practicing troops of the line in the seizure of banditti of all kinds. His Majesty remarks upon the importance of accustoming the troops to the use of fire-arms, and the greater advantage which dexterity therein would give them were the prohibition against their use among the people more strictly carried out; he therefore calls upon all Viceroys of Provinces to cause their subordinates to be more faithful to their duty in this respect, by punishing rigorously any who may be discovered illegally secreting or manufacturing such weapons.

The third Decree responds to an entreaty from *Keying* to be permitted to retire altogether on account of excessive ill health; "Let two months' "additional leave be granted him, that he may "attend to his ailment in quiet."

The next Decree confirms the promotion of *Chang Heyu,* Prefect of *Nanning Foo* in *Kwangse,* to the office of Taoutae at Amoy, on the recommendation of the Viceroy and Governor of *Fuhkeen* Province. Their Memorial to which this is the Rescript will be found in number 118 of the Reporter.

The fifth Decree is addressed to *Ching Yuetsae,* Viceroy of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow,* and replies to a Memorial from him explaining why the copper lately sent to the Capital had arrived in such a broken and disorderly state. His Majesty remarks that the story of the officers sent in charge of it en route, tends to disprove his statement that the copper left *Yunnan* in complete blocks, properly stamped and marked, and got broken up into small fragments only from rough usage on its way. He therefore calls upon the Viceroy to render some more satisfactory explanation.

The sixth Decree responds to a report made by *Yang Teenpang,* Governor of the Grain Transport, upon certain measures he had adopted towards expediting the conveyance of the Grain. This year's Grain having been very dilatory in its progress northward, His Majesty some time ago directed the immediate despatch of 2,600 Government Junks to *Lintsing Chow* in *Shantung,* to assist in conveying it to its destination. He now commands *Yang Teenpang's* presence in person at that place, that he may co-operate with the Governor of *Shantung* in transhipping the Grain at *Lintsing Chow,* and hurrying it on towards Pekin. He warns *Yang Teenpang* not to act upon hastily preconceived ideas, but carefully to weigh the expediency of every measure before carrying it into practice.

The seventh Decree confirms certain proceedings in a judicial case in *Oroumtsi,* where a Magistrate had appealed against the act of his superior, a Taoutae.

In the next Decree His Majesty directs *Chayluntorhtse,* resident Commissioner of *Ouliasutai,* to return by Government Post to his residency.

The next two Decrees confirm official appointments, and the last hands over for trial to the Board of Punishments a number of robbers apprehended by the Commander-in-chief of Pekin.

Memorials.

The first Memorial is addressed to His Majesty by *Pwan Shegan,* the ex-minister, and expresses his fervent gratitude for the promotion that had been awarded to a grandson, and for the unprecedented favors which have been showered down upon his family generally. He tells His Majesty that he has commanded his son and grandson "to prostrate themselves in the mire at the palace "gate, and there pour out their gratitude for the "Divine Favors of which they have been the "recipients."

In the second Memorial *Chakihlan* entreats the Emperor to restore the office of Censor for the surveillance of the Grain Transport, long since abolished, but now, he thinks, again rendered necessary by the various abuses with which the executive part of the Grain Transport system abounds. This is the Memorial so severely condemned by His Majesty in Reporter No. 111 as vexatious and uncalled for.

The next representation is laid before the Throne by a Censor, *Wanking,* and brings to His Majesty's notice an extensive peculation which is being carried on in the *Yih* Department of *Chihle* Province, where a writer in the employ of the Magistrate is enriching himself by mis-representing the amount of that portion of the Taxes of the Department which the Emperor has been pleased to remit, and thus not only veiling the gracious purposes of the Emperor from the admiring knowledge of his subjects, but grievously injuring the inhabitants themselves. The reply to this Memorial has also been noticed in a previous number of the Reporter.

No. 116, Oct. 18th and 19th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The first Decree appoints *Lin Tsihseu* to be Imperial Commissioner to *Kwangse* as Pacificator of the Rebels. "The banditti in *Kwangse* have "multiplied exceedingly. They some time ago "disturbed the Districts of *Leiöyin* and *Lelhpoo,* "and a portion of them then fell upon the town of "*Tseenkeang,* and the whole of that portion of the "country has been so trampled under foot by their "predatory bands, that its inhabitants have ceas-"ed to value life. Their case has excited our "deepest commiseration. We have already in "previous Decrees directed *Seu Kwangtsin,* Vice-"roy of the *Kwang* Provinces, to pass over into "*Kwangse* with a large body of troops, and called "upon *Chang Pelhluh* in *Szechuen,* to despatch "*Heangyung* as Commander-in-chief to co-operate "with the Governor of *Kwangse* in taking im-"mediate steps towards their extermination. Not "only this, but we have also commanded our "Viceroys of *Hookwang* and *Kweichow* to assist in "the operations with picked troops. But *Kwang-"tung* is we find likewise harassed by similar "rebels, against whom the Authorities of that Pro-"vince are at this moment actively engaged; "were we under these circumstances to detain "*Seu Kwangtsin* in *Kwangse,* he might neglect the "one Province in watching the interests of the "other. This consideration fills us with anxiety "for the Peace of our Southern frontier, the hap-"piness of the inhabitants of which is identical with "our own Peace of mind. *Lin Tsihseu,* Ex-Viceroy "of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow,* has again and again "been summoned into our presence, but has not yet "arrived at the Capital. Let him nevertheless at "once be created Imperial Commissioner, and "invested with the necessary credentials, and let "him proceed forthwith by special stages to "*Kwangse,* and assisted by all the Authorities "engaged, without delay take energetic measures "against the rebels. When our Commissioner "shall have arrived at the scene of action let *Seu "Kwangtsin* enter into consultation with him upon "the steps about to be adopted, after which he "may return to *Kwangtung* to attend to the neces-"sities of that Province. But until *Lin Tsihseu's* "arrival, let *Seu Kwangtsin* continue to keep "direction of all matters and superintend ex-"terminative measures with unremitting diligence "and zeal, careful not to shift from himself aught "of responsibility simply because a special mes-"senger of the Crown has been appointed thereto. "We have long been cognizant of the activity and "energy displayed by *Lin Tsihseu,* when com-"missioned by our Royal Parent into *Yunnan,* in "speedily bringing to a satisfactory termination "the campaign against the Chinese Mohamedans "in that Province. Let him now proceed without "delay to subdue these hordes of detestable rebels, "and restore Peace to our Southern borders. Let "him not oppose this our mandate."

The second Decree directs the Board of Rites to consider and report upon a Memorial from a Censor requesting that severe prohibitions may be laid upon the practice of illegally assuming the privilege of entering the literary examinations, as also that of seeking entrance thereto in more than one town.

The third Decree directs the Prefect of *Shanteen* to investigate a case of unauthorised assumption of literary honors, complained of by the same Censor.

The next Decree Gazettes certain high military appointments in *Kansuh.*

In the fifth Decree His Majesty awards posthumous honours and the pardon of all offences to the Commander-in-chief of *Kansuh* Province lately deceased, for his zealous and faithful service.

The next Decree is addressed generally to all Viceroys of Provinces consequent upon a Memorial from *Lew Yunko,* Viceroy of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang,* reporting that not one instance exists among the land and sea forces throughout his jurisdiction of misappropriation of Soldiers' pay, but that every individual now receiving the public money is actually doing duty as a servant of the Crown: His Majesty, while warning *Lew Yunko* to be careful that such abuses do not actually occur, commands all his other Viceroys to keep an attentive eye upon this particular department of their jurisdictions, and to allow of no payment of wages but to soldiers actually in service, nor to wink at the continuance of aged and superannuated officers in the pay of the Crown.

The seventh Decree commands the Board of Civil office to enquire into the conduct of certain officers reported by the Viceroy of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang* for dilatoriness in producing witnesses in a case of appeal to the Metropolitan Courts.

The eighth Decree responds to an application from the Viceroy of *Fuhkeen* and *Chekeang* for permission to visit the court, and offering to review his land and sea forces as he proceeds en-route to Pekin. His Majesty in reply directs him to attend to the reviewing of the troops at once as the more urgent consideration, and to defer his visit until next autumn.

The ninth Decree appoints another officer to go and examine into the state of the enclosure of the Imperial Tombs, instead of *Chungshan* lately nominated to that duty.

The next Decree concerns some arrangements for the routine duty of the Palace, and the last nominates certain officers to superintend the military examinations.

THE PEOPLE'S POST.

Part II.

(Concluded from No. 20, p. 79.)

In continuation of what was said, in No. 20 of the *N.-C. Herald,* upon the arrangements of the *T'ienshun* post-office in Shanghae, we would observe that, according to the regulations—under which this establishment despatches letters to various cities, towns, and markets—it provides for *return posts* from the same places. It may not be unsuitable to remark also that, at the termini of the respective lines traced in our former paper, there exist independent Postal Establishments, instituted (upon the basis already described) for the purpose of conveying letters to more distant points, with which Shanghae may have no direct communication; and, in the great cities of the Empire (such as *Súchau, Canton, Peking,*

&c.,) there are several post-offices, or rival houses engaged in transmitting letters throughout the Empire.

But to proceed with the immediate object of this paper, we offer to the readers of the *Herald* the following details of *the miscellaneous methods adopted by the Chinese for conveying letters and communicating intelligence.*

I. They have the *Kióh-sing* or "foot letter;" that is, a letter which, for short distances as within the environs of a city, or between neighbouring towns, is carried by a man on foot. The bearer perhaps is an "odd man" or man of all work in a mercantile house, or some cooly loitering about the door. This somewhat resembles the *Tabellarius* of the Romans who had no established post, and were obliged to hire special messengers to convey their letters.

II. For greater distances, or where the line of water communication runs direct to any town or city, the *Chuensing* "boat letter" is common. Thus, the epistolary correspondence between Shanghae and *Súchau* is uninterruptedly maintained, by means of the numerous boats plying between the two cities. Indeed all that is necessary for the despatch of a letter to *Súchau*, is to proceed to one of the jetties outside the east gate, inquire for a boat about to start, make the bargain for 30 cash (an equivalent to the penny postage), write the terms on the back of your letter, and put it into the hands of the boatman. The bearer, on delivery of your communication to your correspondent, will receive his proper due.

III. There is the *Sing-k'ih* or "letter-merchant" who, in his duties and liabilities, corresponds to the *country carrier* of the rural districts in England and Scotland.

The only department of this Province *(Kiángnán)*, that employs this class of hired men is *Hweichau*, the green-tea country.

In giving the following particulars, regarding the duties and responsibilities of the *Hweichau* carriers that travel between Shanghae and *Hweichau*, we rehearse what was related by some of their employers and confirmed by two of their own number. They are called *Hweichau* carriers because they are natives of *Hweichau*, where their head quarters also are: besides, their business is principally to expedite the communication between the *Hweichau* merchants in Shanghae and their correspondents in the green-tea country.

The routes they take vary according to circumstances; but the following may be regarded as the principal; viz:

FIRST ROUTE.

Provinces.	*Departments.*	*Principal Towns, en route from Shanghae*	*Bearings.*	*Distances in Eng. miles.*
Chekiang,	Kiahing, ...	*Kiáhing,*	S.W.	63
	Huchau, ..	*Húchau,*	W.byS	93
		Sz'-dackin,	W.	129
Kiangnan,	Kwangtih,...	*Kwángtih,*	W.	144
	Ningkwóh,...	*Ningkwóh,*	S.W.	189
	Hweichau,...	*Hweichau,*	S.	264

Note.—By water, all the way from Shanghae to *Sz'dackin*, where the land journey begins.

The Second Route is about 40 miles shorter than the first. It runs down farther south to *Hangchau* the capital of *Chekiang* province, where it strikes off westward to the town of *Yüháng* in the district of the same name. Here the water communication of 129 miles in length stops, and the land journey of 99 miles leading to the city of *Hweichau* begins.

The Third is a route by water three hundred miles long. Starting from Shanghae, it leads to *Hangchau*, ascends the *Chekiang* river, and keeps a southerly direction (along the Central *Chekiang* and *Kiangsi* Postal line, that was described in Part 1st,) as far as *Kientih* the chief city in the department of *Yénchau*. Here it takes a westerly course for about 100 miles, until it terminates at the city of *Hweichau*.

The carriers upon these roads are six in number, two rivals on each,—all perfectly independent one of another and respectively engaged in their own business. They are natives of *Hweichau*, well known to their townsmen,—men of high recommendation, and of unimpeachable honesty, and reputed to be prudent, cautious, and courageous.

They regulate their times of departure (whether from Shanghae or *Hweichau*) according to the wishes and convenience of their constituents; but, in general, those upon the 1st and 2d routes contrive to visit Shanghae 6 times per annum or once in 2 months, and those upon the 3d route only 4 times a year. In the same way they arrange their returns to *Hweichau*.

Letters chiefly are entrusted to their keeping, forming some-times a packet of six or seven hundred epistles for distribution throughout the tea districts. They also take passengers under their guidance. Goods and chattels may be consigned to their care, And money is frequently transmitted through their hands. While every thing deposited with them is noted down in their entry books, they are at the same time under an obligation to give written and stamped receipts.

As regards the charges for hire, there is no little uncertainty. If we take natives themselves as witnesses,—an employer says only 35 cash per letter, but a carrier says "it depends on circumstances,—it may be 70 cash or 300 cash." In transmitting money, they ask 10 cash per dollar, 14 cash per tael; and, as to the carriage of goods, the average demand is about 40 cash per pound.

The carrier is bound to take proper care of every thing during the transit and to deliver them safely, in default of which he, or his securities, must make due compensation to the owner for whatever loss or damage the goods may have sustained.

The time spent on the journey averages 14 days. If we take the second route, for example,—the journey by water may be accomplished in 4 days and the land journey in 10; although in very urgent circumstances the latter may be reduced to 4 days.

The journey by land is effected chiefly by the aid of coolies. Having reached the end of the route by water and landed traps, bundles, and packages,—the carriers look out for a supply of sturdy bearers to transport them to *Hweichau*. The services of these men may without difficulty be secured, on application at one of the "conveyance companies,"—several of which are to be found at the terminus of the water route. The daily charge for cooly-hire made by these houses upon the carriers, (including men's wages and food) is said to be 420 cash a head,—with an additional fee during the winter season of three or four hundred cash at the close of the trip. This charge is not modified by the rate of travelling: but the rate of travelling regulates the weight of each bearer's load. Thus, if the country carrier would accomplish the land journey in 10 days, the company engages that each cooly shall carry 100 catties a day; but, should he be in a hurry and desirous of crossing in 4 days, the load must not exceed 40 catties per diem.

IV. It may not be irrelevant if we here briefly notice a system of *telegraph*, that is now almost out of use, but of which there are numerous vestiges extant in various parts of the country. It was set on foot in olden times and worked by the Board of War, for the purpose chiefly of giving signals of alarm, or communicating to persons at a distance, with more rapidity than could be effected by a courier, notice of the evolutions of any foe or invader.

In passing through the interior of the Empire and along the great high roads, the attention of the traveller is frequently arrested by guard-houses, on each side of which there rise two or three hillocks, called "smoke hillocks." They are hollow cones, built of brick and in the shape of a sugar-loaf, six or seven feet high, whitewashed on the outside and marked in the centre with a red daub. In times of active military service, it was required that these should always be kept full of wood, hay, and stubble,—so that, at a moment's notice, they might be lighted up and, by the ascending smoke, give the day-signals, and by the blazing fire, the night-signals.

Placed on a commanding position, as on the top of a hill or a rising ground, they serve as beacons of warning regarding the movements of the enemy. Those erected (during the late war,) on the heights around *Tinghái* in the island of *Chusan*, when lit, were seen from the citadel at *Chinhái*—a distance of forty miles.

These cones are called also "wolf-smoke beacons,"—for, in making their signals, (at least in the northern parts of China, where the animal is found,) the dry dung of the wolf is mixed up with other combustibles and made into balls, which are thrown into the cavity of the cone and set on fire, when (so the report goes) there immediately "ascends a pillar of smoke which no wind can agitate or disturb!"

V. We must not omit mentioning the *carrier-pigeon* or, what "The Household Words" denominate "the *flying telegraph*."

The employment of these

"Poor, little, pretty, fluttering things,"

as intelligencers of private or distant transactions, does not appear to have been at any time common among the Chinese, but confined only to a few of the more wealthy of the gentry who, withal having much leisure time on their hands, hit upon this pleasant diversion for whiling it away. At the present day, however, it is a "rara avis" among them.

When properly trained, it is intended that they should communicate intelligence in either of two ways:—

1. Simply by their appearance.—Thus, when a traveller has reached the end of his journey, and sends forth one of these faithful heralds,—it, merely by its return to, and re-appearance at, its well known retreat (without bearing any letter or note,) will apprize its master's friends of his safe arrival at his distant destination.

Kanghi's dictionary gives an illustration of this use of the bird "among the Persians who, on board their vessels, rear a great many pigeons that are able to fly several thousand *les*. If one of these is sent homeward, (its arrival) may be interpreted as a letter announcing good tidings."

2. A letter, note, or billet with tidings may be tied around its neck or feet.

During the reign of *Heuentsung* of the *Táng* dynasty, his favorite minister *Chángkiuling* used to amuse himself by despatching trained pigeons with notes containing private news; and, as has been recorded in the Imperial Lexicon, His Master gave to these tiny messengers the epithet of "*flying slaves*."

An instance of this use of the carrier-pigeon came under the writer's notice in Ningpo in 1843.

The public competition for the degree of *Siutsáe* had brought a large number of candidates together; and all were seated within doors that were both locked and sealed. One, more bold than his comrades, had taken with him a pigeon concealed among the folds of his dress. After the theme on which the essays were to be written had been announced by the presiding examiner,—this youth wrote a rough copy of it; and, entwining it around the neck of the innocent creature, let it out through an opening in the hall roof. It winged its way to its home. And before the trial was over,—by some means (of which no explanation was ever given),—a reply was received putting the blockhead in possession of an elegant composition which he attempted to pass off as his own. The trick was, however, detected; but the fool met with deserved contempt on all hands and was glad to hide his diminished head,—while his outside correspondent (who, on strict inquiry, was discovered to be a *Siutsáe*,) was deprived of his degree and then paraded about the city, graced with a wooden collar.

Once more and we have done. The natives speak of "letters being transmitted by *fishes*." In their books, an epistle is sometimes called *(Shwángli)* "a pair of carp." And, upon their envelopes, you not unfrequently see stamped a couple of carp-fishes linked together. The origin of such usage and phraseology is traced to a singular fiction, celebrated in the following two lines of a very fanciful poet:—

"A stranger, who came from a great distance, presented me with a pair of carp-fishes;
"I ordered my boy to cook them, and, lo! in the stomachs of both he found a letter for me."

In concluding this notice of the "People's Post," (for the length of which we must apologize to the readers of the *Herald*,) we cannot refrain from expressing the earnest wish, in which we doubt not all will join, that the time may come soon when this vast empire shall share in the modern improvements of the Post-office, the advantages of the railway, and the prodigies of the electric telegraph,—from which the nations of the west are now every day deriving incalculable benefit.

Yet, the thought sometimes starts up that it is more than probable that,—before one wire of an electric telegraph is hung by the Chinese within their own territories, or even a single rod of a railway is laid, or any material alterations are made in their postal arrangements,—*the foreigners*, resident upon these inhospitable shores, *will have their electric telegraphs*, by means of which they will be able to correspond with "absent friends" in their native lands, and receive replies, perhaps within twenty-four hours,—or,—perhaps, question may be put and answer

"..............be here again
"Ere the leviathan can swim a league."

W. C. M.

Shanghae, Dec. 26th, 1850.

History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, by M. Vojeu de Binnem, *Lyons*, 1754.

(Continued from No. 21.)

Proceeding afterwards to the gold and other things which Taytsong demanded, as the preliminaries of peace, the Viceroy expresses himself as follows—

"The benefits of our great Monarch are profusely poured out even amongst foreigners; * But he bestows them freely. However you require that He should make you presents, and you require them as a right: can you do so without drawing down upon your own person the just anger of Heaven?"

He finishes with these words—

"Many letters from one to the other may be ill interpreted, when terms little suited to the respect due to our Emperor, do not allow that they should be presented at Court. Great Prince, place me in a position to make use of yours, and form a resolution worthy of yourself."

One easily judges that the Tartar King would not be very well pleased with this answer of *Yuentsonhoan*. It had nothing of that insulting haughtiness, so common to the Chinese Mandarins, who formerly treated with the Manchus; the expressions besides appeared so well managed in regard to Taytsong, that he took occasion thereby to applaud himself for the deference observed towards himself: but beneath this reservation, the Viceroy shewed himself more firm throughout his letter than was desirable.

* It would appear to be pretty much the custom of China to retain the Tartar Princes by gifts made for that purpose. This perhaps is what *Yuentsonhoan* means to intimate here. See at the close of this history a statement of the gifts bestowed by Kanghi on the Kalsan of the *Eleuths*, and on the Kalcas Princes A.D. 1681.

The Prince resolved therefore to return to the charge more boldly than before. He replied by a second letter which depicted most forcibly his character and sentiments. This is it;

The Emperor of the Manchus, &c.—

"By your answer to my letter you appear to wish that I should forget the different grievances of which I have complained, and I should even, according to your desire, pass them over in silence when writing to you. Your desires may be praiseworthy, but the reproach which you make against me is ill founded. Tell me, I beg of you, Viceroy of Chinyang, when you sent *Lylama*, to compliment me on your part, was it not your intention to consolidate peace? It became necessary then to inform you, specially, what had previously embroiled us, and not to retain at the bottom of our hearts the subjects of complaint that we had against you. How could we really form a solid Peace, when entered upon without any explanations? You say that, if I wish for this peace sincerely, I ought to begin by restoring to you the Towns which we have taken: a singular proposal which can only irritate us still further! What! —Heaven has gratified me by giving me possession of these Towns, and you wish that I should give them up: do you think I shall do so?"

Taytsong after this commencement comes to the demands that he had made, and produces as a reason to the Viceroy the received usage amongst sovereigns to preserve by such kinds of mutual presents a good understanding between their respective Courts. He comes back afterwards to the character of the Chinese; and taking the tone of censor, he adds.

"Your Emperor, by your account, is a very great Prince; But how can foreigners, like ourselves, judge of him, if it be not through the conduct of his Mandarins, by the good or the evil which is done in his name on the frontier?"

"Now it has become necessary to come thither in arms in order to deliver it from tyrants. No, you know not what it is to live well with your neighbours. You all of you are great and magnificent in words; you promise much and keep to nothing: Do you think indeed that frivolous protestations, vain compliments, and ill conduct, can ever make you friends? Certainly not."

To this reproach the Manchu Prince subjoins a complaint on *etiquette*, and it is expressed in these terms—

"I have remarked in your letters, that you place your Emperor on an equality with *Heaven*, and that *Lylama* in this letters places the nobility of your Court on an equality with myself: this usage cannot be endured. Kings holding on earth the place of Heaven, for the Government of the nations, may bear the glorious title of Son of Heaven, † and ought therefore to be distinguished from other men. In future, therefore, you must be cautious, in your letters to place your Emperor lower than Heaven. I am willing that you place me below this Prince; but, I will be placed, as is reasonable, higher than any of his subjects; if you act otherwise, rest assured that I shall be offended thereby."

The Viceroy had hardly received this second letter from Taytsong ere he departed for the Court, resolved to obtain instructions for himself upon the manner in which he was to conduct himself in regard to the Manchus. He had even determined to open his mind thereupon to the Emperor, without disguising in any way the actual state of his province; but on his arrival at Pekin, Yuentsonhoan found the monarch deceased, and his brother Hoaytsong occupying the throne, to whose person he never could obtain free access.

The kindness of character of the new Sovereign, and his love for the Sciences rendered him very much beloved by every body. Such, however, was the fatality of circumstances, that his reign was one of the most deplorable, both for the Prince and his subjects. No repute abroad, numerous intrigues at Court, discontents without end, and frequent revolts in the provinces. Such were the fruits the Emperor Hoaytsong gathered from the unworthy ministers he employed:—He was the last of his Dynasty!

His Council shewed at the outset either little sagacity or little zeal, in allowing Yuentsohoan to depart again, for the province of Leaotong, without taking with him proper means to satisfy the Tartars, or to hold them in respect. This was a capital fault, the consequences of which could not but be dreadful.

† In order to understand the subject of complaint here mentioned, one ought to know, that in China, the configuration of the characters is different, according to the degree of honour one is desirous to give to those whose names are written, or whom one designates in writing. Now *Yuentsonhoan* employed the same kind of characters whether he wrote the name of Heaven, or designated the Emperor his Master; and *Lylama* designated the High Mandarins with the same characters that he employed in speaking of the King of the Manchus.

The Manchu Prince seeing that no steps were taken for peace, at length burst forth against the Chinese. He mounted the bravest amongst his people; put himself at their head, and ravaged a large tract of country. It is said that he destroyed three good cities, twelve towns, and more than twenty small forts lately constructed for the protection of the frontier. It remained with himself to do still greater mischief; but he preferred to stop in the midst of his expedition, to give the Chinese time to reflect gravely on the consequences of a war, which they could prevent by a treaty of peace.

This was what they thought of less than ever. The cry of people ruined, and the danger the Empire incurred, in permitting a rebel vassal to flourish at its expense, affected very feebly the Court of Pekin. The ministers did not even imagine that the business was sufficiently important, to inform the Emperor of it; and he actually was totally ignorant about it.

The Manchus at the gates of his Capital, were the first who apprised him of their revolt, and the success it had obtained. In order to insure this success, Taytsong, from the first, had recourse to the only method to render it certain, which was no other than military discipline, carried out to its utmost perfection.

After having raised a most numerous army, into which he admitted many Mongols, this Prince divided his troops into eight large Corps, under as many ensigns, distinguished from one another by the different colours which he assigned to each corps.

The first four were designated by yellow, red, white and blue without any mixture. To the other four he gave the same colours; but the last were to have a border of another colour to prevent any confusion, either amongst themselves or with others. All these Corps were divided into several Brigades called *Schalan*, and each brigade was subdivided into several large Companies, which the Tartars called *Niron*.

This arrangement being completed, Taytsong explained the plan of the campaign which he meditated against China to the Chief of the tribes of his people, also to some Mongol Princes, as well as the measures he would adopt in order to succeed. They all entered fully into his views, protesting that so brave and skilful a general, backed by such fine troops, could not fail to be victorious.

This judgment was well founded; but it was still more manifest after a general review, upon this Prince addressing the principal officers of his army, in the following speech—

"We ought to look upon the enterprise which we are engaged in, as being necessary to the common weal of our people; and not forget that we go, both you and I, to execute the decrees of Heaven. Let us then beware of doing any thing upon this occasion which can anger him. You Princes, Generals and other officers of my army, pay strict attention to what I am about to say: these are my orders."

"Do no harm to those who willingly submit to us, nor to any thing whatever that belongs to them, not even to their fowls."

"In cases of voluntary submission, never separate the fathers from their children, nor the husbands from their wives; abstain from every insult towards their females; do not rob any prisoner; destroy neither buildings nor furniture; neither cut down any tree without absolute necessity."

"In regard to punishments, this is the rule that must be adhered to. Every one who kills any man who has submitted to us shall irrecoverably be punished with death, and the same penalty shall attach to such as have insulted and dishonoured women or virgins. Other faults which deserve not the penalty of death, will generally be punished with a hundred lashes of the whip."

"Lastly, beware of inebriety, when you have passed Shanhaykoang. ‡ You Princes, Generals and other officers of my army, I charge you to see these orders attended to. Those amongst you who are slack in this respect, will be punished in the same manner as the culprit will have deserved."

(To be continued.)

‡ Shanhaykoang is the first post of Petchell on the inside of the great wall, on the gulf of Leaotong: towards 40°. 2'. of North Latitude, and 131°. 38'. of Longitude (East of Paris.)

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Land O'Cakes*, from Whampoa:—

450 Bags Sugar (582 peculs).
43 Peculs Cassia Sticks.
4 " Medecines.
41 " Galingall.
10 " Pomolo Skins.
188 Boxes Wax.
14 " Dried Fruits.
38 " Looking Glasses.
3 " Gilt Paper.
5 " Vermillion (5 peculs).
21 " Indigo (2 peculs).
2 " China Root.
20 Cases Glass.
8 Packages Mats, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
December 20	Lively	B. brig	277	Bamburgh	London	May 17	General	Lindsay & Co.
„ 20	Chatham	B. barque	354	Morrison	Liverpool	July 19	General	Dirom, Gray & Co.
„ 24	Heroine	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Amoy	Nov. 10	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
December 23	Audax	B. schr.	150	Glover	Hongkong	Sandalwood	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 27	John Wood	B. ship	570	Mundle	London	Tea, &c.	Holliday, Wise & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Caldew	Dec. 10	B. barque	303	Snow	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	29th inst.
Cathaya	Dec. 11	B. ship	407	Baillie	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Confucious	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Edward L. Frost	Dec. 18	A. schr.	141	Rogers	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Elizabeth	Nov. 18	B. ship	711	Rees	Thos. Ripley & Co.	London	Early
Heroine	Dec. 24	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
John Bright	Dec. 11	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Dugdale	Dec. 16	B. ship	407	Killick	Sykes, Schwabes & Co.	London	Early
Land O'Cakes	Dec. 17	B. ship	561	Grant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Lively	Dec. 20	B. brig	277	Bramburgh	Lindsay & Co.		
Mary Wilder	Dec. 10	A. schr.	213	Cleaveland	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Early
Pondicherry	Dec. 14	Fr. ship	350	Prudhomme	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Sir George Pollock	Dec. 17	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
S. H. Waterman	Dec. 19	A. barque	340	Feisk	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Viscount Sandon	Dec. 19	B. ship	614	Marsh	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Union	Aug. 15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	„	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	338	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Dec. 21, Sierra Nevada, (Am.) *for* San Francisco.
21, Sphynx, H.M.Str. „ Hongkong.
22, Ann Lockerby, „ London.
Dec. 22, Antelope, (Am.) *for* Hongkong.
24, Audax, „ Hongkong.
26, Huntingdon, (Am.) „ New York. (At Woosung.)

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Confucius* from Liverpool:—

12,599 pieces Grey Shirtings.
11,099 „ White do.
1,364 „ Woollens (4,206 Changs).
500 „ Long Ells (2,520 „).
96 „ Spanish Stripes (450 „).
1,500 „ Colored Cottons.
450 „ Fancy do.
51 „ Velvets.
50 „ Chintz.
364 tons Coals.

Per *Lively*, from London:—

7,500 pieces White Shirtings.
2,050 „ Grey do.
450 piculs Lead.
48 pieces Woollens.

Per *Chatham* from Liverpool:—

10,747 pieces Grey Shirtings.
5,000 „ White do.
1,000 „ Colored Cottons.
100 „ Camlets.
300 „ Woollens.
500 „ Long Ells.
500 „ Cotton and Woollen Mixt.
Fancy Goods value 400 d.
313 tons Coals.
18 hhds. do.
140 „ Presonal Stores.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Audax*, for Hongkong:—

700 peculs Sandal Wood.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	
Old England,	Liverpool	502	August 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	482	11
Alverton,	London	409	August 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,886	245,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,068	468,490	1,709	616,267	1,343,925	124,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,342
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,295,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,331,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 „			*Aug.* „	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 „			*Sep.* „	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	33,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 „			*Oct.* „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	..
3 „			*Nov.* „	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	3,700	20,300	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	19
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	19,000	25,470	279,610	803,280	1,265	115	716	..	19
Alligator,	197	Dec. 12	Hongkong	157,870	..	..	157,870	31,557	..	..	..	..	..	31,557	189,125	..	..	..	..	..
Antelope,	377	„ 20	Hongkong	113,500	..	900	114,400	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	2,000	116,400	29	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	19,000	25,470	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	6,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey*	*Sorts*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL.	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			*July Total*	888,860	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 „			*Aug.* „	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 „			*Sep.* „	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 „			*Oct.* „	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
6 „			*Nov.* „	2,267,883	46,116	39,833	18,400	2,372,232	49,640	609	48,542	243,952	191,361	35,160	572,264	2,944,496	2,034	..	81	..
				9,275,228	251,044	166,113	22,800	9,715,185	60,640	1,498	92,742	430,990	428,683	83,014	1,097,567	10,812,752	9,468	18,000	115	944
Pilot Fish,	302	Nov. 12	Cork	298,940	24,350	34,525	..	357,816	1,172	..	16,268	6,047	3,716	12,245	39,448	397,264	..	..	..	..
Duke of Portland,	533	Dec. 2	London	398,246	10,600	13,700	..	422,546	..	..	2,300	53,746	22,115	5,129	83,290	505,836	823	..	16	..
Iris,	230	„ 3	London	73,400	71,100	22,300	600	167,400	..	..	2,600	47,500	27,600	4,200	81,900	249,300	..	..	..	..
Lord Ashley,	474	„ 5	London	258,400	..	3,050	..	261,450	9,050	7,800	8,400	18,650	10,600	2,500	57,000	318,450	235	5,000	..	..
Ann Lockerby,	465	„ 22	Liverpool	139,374	..	..	..	139,374	20,306	..	..	25,343	3,617	..	49,266	188,640	..	9,100	..	..
John Wood,	570	„ 27	London																	
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				10,443,588	357,094	239,688	23,400	11,063,771	91,168	9,298	122,310	582,276	496,331	107,055	1,408,471	12,472,242	10,526	32,100	131	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Black.* Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL. Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Cases	*Raw Silk.* Bales	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Silk Piece Goods.* Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	443
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	„ 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	87,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	„ 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	„ 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,354	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	„ 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	16	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Horsburgh,	372	„ 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	..	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	13
Nestorian,	695	„ 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	96,747	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	..	1
Howqua,	582	„ 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	..
Oneida,	420	„ 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,991	65,429	67,550	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	6.40	131
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,859	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	„ 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,043	..	4,482	34,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
			Total,	2,816,509	28,782	11,660	2,856,951	1,741,702	112,031	676,578	282,840	363,465	244,310	3,420,927	6,277,878	207	21	22.40	444

Cargoes per *Natchez*, *Vancouver*, *Gallego*, and *Huntingdon* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pouchong.*	*Pekoe.*	Total Black.	*Twankay.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	*Silk Total Bales.*
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,607	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,318	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,066,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,636	693,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,054	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,518	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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